

STRONG CASE FOR DREYFUS

REVISION RECOMMENDED TO THE COURT OF CASSATION.

M. BALLOT DE BEAUPRE, PRESIDENT OF THE CIVIL SECTION OF THE COURT, READS HIS REPORT—SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Paris, May 29.—The Court of Cassation met today to hear the debates in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The procedure will consist of the reading of the report of the President of the Civil Section of the Court, M. Ballot de Beaupre; a speech by Maître Mornard, counsel for M. Dreyfus, and an address upon the part of the Public Prosecutor, M. Manau, after which the Court will retire to deliberate upon a verdict, which, it is expected, will be rendered on Friday or Saturday.

PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

The doors of the Palace of Justice were opened at 11 o'clock. Persons connected with the case, newspaper men and others, began to arrive half an hour previously. There was much animation in the lobbies of the palace, but the crowds in the vicinity were not numerous. Extensive precautions were taken to preserve order inside and outside the building. The colonel commanding the usual guard at the palace had special reinforcements, sent by the Military Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, under his command, and considerable forces of military and mounted police had been assembled at the barracks in the vicinity of the court.

The witnesses who have testified in the Dreyfus case were admitted by a door on the left of the palace, and those connected with the trial of MM. Drouot and Marcel Habert for inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, which is also before the court today, were admitted by a door on the right of the building.

Speculators about the palace were selling seats at points of vantage for from 10 to 20 francs each, but the business done was not as good as during the Zola trial, when they easily obtained 40 francs for seats.

The courtroom was filled with Parisian celebrities, the greater part of the hall having been reserved for ticket-holders. Many judges belonging to other courts were among those present, and absolute tranquillity prevailed. There were about twenty women among the audience filling the galleries.

REPORT OF M. BALLOT DE BEAUPRE.

The proceedings began at noon, amid profound silence, the President of the Civil Section of the Court reading his report on the case. After recalling the conditions under which the prosecution of Dreyfus was instituted in 1894, he dealt with the contradictory evidence of the experts in handwriting. M. Ballot de Beaupre read a number of eulogistic reports on Dreyfus, when the latter was a Military School probationer on the General Staff, his interrogatory by Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, in which Dreyfus persisted in denying having had relations with any foreign Embassy, and his statement that he had not given any documents to any agent relating to the defence of the country.

The Reporter afterward described the scene in Du Paty de Clam's office, in the presence of the chief of detectives, M. Cochefert, and sketched the history of the Dreyfus family. According to Du Paty de Clam, Dreyfus when he saw the resemblance to his handwriting exclaimed: "They have stolen my handwriting!"

ACCUSATIONS THAT WERE FALSE.

It was also pointed out that Dreyfus when the report of Ormes-Chevilles was presented at the court-martial protested that he had never seen the 120 short gun used, and that he did not know before July of the disposition of the frontier forces. The prisoner also said he had not had a copy of the firing manual, knew nothing of the documents respecting Madagascar, and said to the Reporter of the court-martial:

"I have now been more than six weeks in confinement. I swear I am innocent. The son of an Alsatian Protestant, I abandoned everything to serve France, and I am to-day worthy of leading her soldiers on the battlefield. The martyrdom I suffer is atrocious."

M. Ballot de Beaupre then dealt with the Ormes-Chevilles report and Dreyfus's relations with married women. The report said the first suspicions of Dreyfus emanated from Colonel Fabre, who was struck with the similarity of the word "artillery" in the bordereau and in a document written by Dreyfus. Continuing, the report dealt with Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's account of his conversation with Dreyfus when the latter was transferred to the Cherche-Midi Prison. Dreyfus said:

"It is terrible! I am accused of a frightful thing!"

Henry then asked what he was accused of, and Dreyfus replied:

"I am accused of the crime of high treason."

"The devil" answered Henry. "But on what ground?"

DESPAIR OF THE PRISONER.

"I don't know," said Dreyfus. "I am nearly mad. I would prefer to receive a bullet in the head. I am not guilty. This accusation is the death of my life."

To this Henry said:

"If you are not guilty you must not lose your head. An innocent man is always strong. Have you a family?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "A wife and children. I am well off and I must have justice done."

"That does not come within my competence," was Henry's next remark, "but justice will certainly be done you. Do you know what you are accused of?"

"Yes. I am accused of giving documents to a foreign power."

"What documents?"

"I don't know. Du Paty de Clam only spoke of secret and confidential documents, without further explanation. I replied that during my probation at the General Staff office many documents passed through my hands, but that I communicated nothing to anybody."

The Ormes-Chevilles report concluded with saying that Dreyfus, having a supple and very obsequious character, was adapted for espionage.

M. Ballot de Beaupre then reviewed the judicial history of the case, and said it now rested with the Court to pronounce judgment. He upheld the statement that there was sufficient presumption that most serious errors and doubts existed, and that they justified a revision of the case. He had examined the different cases in which the Court could annul sentence without retrial, and in his opinion the Court ought not to consider the idea of annulling the sentence, but should only consider a revision of it. A revision, he contended, was imperative, and, in support of his statement, he rehearsed the facts upon which the application for a revision was based, among which he included the culpable machinations of Henry and Du Paty de Clam against Dreyfus, their "outrageous schemes" to force the hand of the Minister of War, and the "convincing effects" of their depositions on the court-martial.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST ESTERHAZY.

M. Ballot de Beaupre reviewed Major Count Esterhazy's connection with the case, as already known.

The entire afternoon was occupied by M. Ballot de Beaupre in reading extracts from and analyzing the statement of M. Mornard, counsel for M. Dreyfus, which was a long recital of

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WINTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

M. CHARRON WILLING TO RACE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A PRIZE OF 100,000 FRANCES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, May 29.—M. Charron, winner of the automobile race from Paris to Bordeaux, authorizes The Tribune correspondent to cable his acceptance of Mr. Winton's challenge to French chauffeurs for a race in the United States over a course of 1,000 miles or less. The sum of 50,000 francs has already been subscribed by Charron's backers, it being understood that the prize is to be 100,000 francs.

M. Charron, who has never been in the United States, will be accompanied by the Chevalier René de Knyff, the well-known motor-carriage amateur, who was second in the recent Bordeaux-Paris race, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Automobile Club of France will look after Charron's interests during his American trip. C. I. B.

ARBITRATION PROPOSALS.

FOUR POWERS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE SUBMIT THEM.

The Hague, May 29.—A brief official record of the doings of the Peace Conference during the last week says:

"Provisional proposals for mediation and arbitration have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States."

The correspondent here of The Associated Press learns that the statement that the Americans have submitted an arbitration proposal is incorrect. Their proposals for a permanent tribunal are not ready, as a French translation is necessary. They will probably be submitted on Wednesday.

The Drafting Committee, or sub-committee, of the Arbitration Committee met to-day and discussed the Russian scheme, adopting with slight modifications the first six articles.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles, in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment, demanding that in the event of a dispute between two nations each should choose another nation to act together as arbitrators to settle the difference without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal, which the Americans will introduce during the week.

The Italian proposal includes a clause providing that mediation and arbitration shall not stop mobilization or preparations for war. Neither the American nor Italian amendment has yet been discussed.

The naval and military sections of the Disarmament Committee both met to-day and exchanged ideas in a desultory manner. The impression gained from the outcome of this committee will be practically nil.

The British Minister to the Netherlands, Henry Howard, gave a grand reception to-night, at which all the delegates and the leaders of Dutch society were present.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION SCHEME.

PROBABLY TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—PROVIDING FOR A PERMANENT TRIBUNAL.

Washington, May 29.—The President and Secretary Hay are gratified at the precedence given by The Hague Conference to the subject of arbitration, which is regarded as mainly American in conception. The detailed scheme of arbitration which is to be proposed by the United States delegates was carefully wrought out at the State Department before the Commissioners sailed from New York. It will be laid before the conference probably to-morrow. The details of the American project cannot be divulged now as a matter of courtesy to the conference, but it can be stated that it is remarkable at once for its simplicity and comprehensiveness. It differs considerably from what is known as the Ormes-Chevilles proposition, as set out in the arbitration treaty which failed of ratification. It provides for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, an impartial arbitration being thought more probable thereby than if arbitrators were chosen in the heat of controversy.

The news from The Hague that the British and Russian representatives are conferring with a view to reconciling the points of difference in their two schemes of arbitration gives satisfaction here for the reason that it promises well for an easy amalgamation of opposing schemes with the American project, the latter being similar in principle to the British plan.

The reported decision of the conference to admit as a subject for deliberation and action an American proposition to exempt private property from seizure at sea is also gratifying. The assurance that England, which has so long held aloof, will give her support to this American proposition is believed almost to insure its adoption. If this should be the case, the State Department would regard that one result as more than repaying the nations concerned for the cost and trouble of assembling the conference.

The American delegates are still having a free hand, Secretary Hay finding no occasion to add materially to their instructions since they entered the conference.

PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

SEALING STEAMER DIANA TO SAIL NORTH ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY.

St. John's, N. F., May 29.—The seal-steamer Diana, which has been chartered to convey relief to the exploring expedition under Lieutenant Peary during the coming summer, will leave St. John's for the North about July 15, proceeding to Whale Sound, where it is expected she will communicate with Lieutenant Peary's steamer, the Windward, which has passed the winter in Arctic regions.

The objects of the relief party are successful. The Diana will return here about September 15.

LAST HONORS PAID TO CASTBLAR.

MADRID PUTS ON MOURNING FOR THE DEAD REPUBLICAN—DISORDER AT THE CEMETERY.

Madrid, May 29.—Immense crowds witnessed to-day the funeral of Señor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who died at Murcia last Friday. All the public offices and most of the shops of the city were closed, and Madrid put on universal emblems of mourning.

The guard of honor was furnished by the republican army. As the funeral cortege crossed the Prado the results were hoisted, and outside the Ministry of Finance cries were raised of "Viva la República!"

At the gates of the cemetery the crowds attempted to force their way in, and several scuffles with the police ensued. But the body was finally buried at 8 o'clock this evening, and the mourners dispersed without further incident.

The funeral was one of the most impressive sights within the memory of Madrilenians. More than a hundred thousand people, representing all classes of society, lined the route, and perfect order was maintained during almost the entire ceremony.

Despite the conspicuous absence of military honors, the army was well represented by Marshal Campos, Marshal Primo de Rivera, Marshal Alcazar, General López Domínguez, General Bernaldo de Quirós and other generals and officers, together with an imposing artillery deputation, all in full uniform.

PLAGUE CASES AT ALEXANDRIA.

Cairo, May 29.—The total number of plague cases reported at Alexandria to-day, 270 of those stricken have died and two have recovered.

CUBANS COME FORWARD.

A RUSH OF EX-INSURGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN PAY.

ALL OPPOSITION BREAKS DOWN IN HAVANA—DISBANDMENT MAKING PROGRESS.

Havana, May 29.—To-day's incidents in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops entitled to apply here for a share in the American gratuity have effectively killed off the opposition to the receipt of the bounty by privates. In American military circles it is considered that a fine start has been made and that the opposition is defeated.

Three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment; but though Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Randall, of the 8th United States Infantry, the Commissioner superintending the distribution here, kept his office open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., only 112 could be paid during that interval, as each man took up several minutes. Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all. Ninety-nine rifles were surrendered, most of the applicants declining to take any chances in turning the weapons over to the Mayor of Havana, evidently believing it would be better to give them direct to the Americans.

All day it was virtually impossible to get through the front door of the office unless the sentry cleared the way. The Cuban officers, who, on the first day, tried to discourage any who were disposed to apply, finding now that the tide of feeling has turned, are offering all the assistance possible to Colonel Randall.

MANY WILL HAVE TO WAIT.

At the conclusion of the day's work there were more than two hundred who had not been heard. These will have to wait until after the return of the paycar on June 15, when there will probably be extra days assigned for Havana.

To-morrow morning the paycar will leave Havana, carrying money, Colonel Randall, his escort, a physician and the paymasters. One thousand posters were sent this afternoon into the Province of Pinar del Rio to announce the places and dates of payment. General Brooke gave the order for printing, and Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, Secretary of the Government, sent special messengers to affix the notices in prominent places.

General Pedro Delgado, commanding the Cuban forces around Guanajay, called his men together to-day, told them they were disbanded, and ordered them to take their arms and go home. Of the 200 men some thirty, who were mounted on ponies, said they would ride to Havana and get their money. Thereupon Delgado, who was formerly a notorious bandit, called upon the rest to draw up in line and to shoot any man who took the road to Havana. The thirty mounted men gloomily dispersed. They will have an opportunity to receive their shares later.

It is said that most of the Cubans, who, though having arms, did not figure in the muster-rolls when they applied for payment, were furnished with the weapons by friends at Guanajay, where many arms had been stored with keepers of grocery shops by people who had purchased them from the Spanish guerrillas and volunteers. These were given out to enable the holders to secure shares in the American gratuity. Some Cubans, undoubtedly entitled to payment, have also obtained arms from the same source, and are thus able to retain the weapons that they used during the war.

DISBANDING THE CUBANS.

The disbanding of the troops continues. Twelve hundred men, under the command of General Jacinto Hernandez, who were encamped at San Jose de las Lajas, about twenty miles from Havana, have been mustered out. They received certificates of service redeemable under the first Cuban Government. Some of these men were in the Cuban service three and a half years. One party of eighty, living in Santa Clara, started immediately for their homes. The horses of many, however, have died of disease or been killed, and consequently most of the men go home by train, on which they have free passage.

Major-General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, has been not a little annoyed at the appearance in the United States of letters written by private individuals here and of editorial comment upon them, seeming to place upon him the responsibility for certain municipal regulations in Havana which did not originate with him. These communications and articles refer mainly to such civic orders as bear upon smoking in streetcars, smoking in theatres, and the costume to be worn by the working classes in public places. He says that the Mayor and Council of Havana have no authority to make such regulations in any American city, although the island is under military rule.

As a matter of form, all orders issued by the civilian authorities must have the final approval of the Military Governor, but General Ludlow believes the largest liberty should be allowed to the Mayor and Council, who should have every opportunity to show their ability to govern themselves. Thus far he has issued only four orders, none of which could have emanated from the civil authorities, the principal two being the one prohibiting the serving of liquor to soldiers, and the order nullifying the concession to the O'Reilly family relative to the tax on cattle killed in Havana.

Major John G. Davis, chief surgeon, has asked the Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, to direct a ten days' quarantine in the case of all cattle arriving here, owing to the existence of Texas fever.

"La Discusión" to-day editorially attacks "the system of giving Americans preference in the Custom House." It publishes a list of places, incumbents and salaries, and says that the benevolent intentions of the Government are being practiced only in Pinar del Rio, which is now well under way. Havana, Santa Clara, Santiago and Matanzas are all now supplied with well-equipped hospitals and efficient forces of medical officers. The season so far has been unusually dry, and consequently favorable to the health of the troops. It is expected that a certain amount of yellow fever will develop in the island after the rainy season sets in, but with a small unacclimated population no fear of an epidemic is entertained. All yellow-fever cases shall be turned over to the regular yellow-fever hospital at Havana.

The troops are now well housed in barracks which are clean and new or have been thoroughly disinfected. They will all be under cover when the rainy season sets in, and the volunteers have been left the island before the beginning of the sickly season.

Send a two-cent stamp for "Saratoga, the Beautiful," a charming book, Address G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York—Advt.

TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day will be observed by the United States military and naval forces here. Appropriate ceremonies have been arranged, and the wreath of the United States battle-ship Maine, wrecked at the Colón Cemetery, and those at the graves in the Colón Cemetery will be decorated with flowers. During the afternoon General Brooke and his staff will go by special train to Camp Columbia.

GOOD SANITARY OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

Washington, May 29.—The report of General Brooke from Havana of no deaths in the 25th Regiment is a matter of congratulation to the Army Medical Department. The sanitary outlook in Cuba is set forth in considerable detail in a letter received from Colonel O'Reilly, chief medical officer in Cuba. All the protected hospitals have been completed except that in Pinar del Rio, which is now well under way. Havana, Santa Clara, Santiago and Matanzas are all now supplied with well-equipped hospitals and efficient forces of medical officers. The season so far has been unusually dry, and consequently favorable to the health of the troops. It is expected that a certain amount of yellow fever will develop in the island after the rainy season sets in, but with a small unacclimated population no fear of an epidemic is entertained. All yellow-fever cases shall be turned over to the regular yellow-fever hospital at Havana.

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THE SPANISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM REVIVED IN THE ISLANDS.

PROMINENT FILIPINOS CHOSEN FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH—THE FATE OF CAPTAIN TILLY.

Manila, May 29.—An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts, which have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system, without conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

The Chief Justice is Cayetano Arrelano. The Associates of the Civil Branch are Manuel Arana, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Arana. The Justices of the Criminal Branch are Raymundo Meliza, Ambrosio Rianzan, Julio Llorito, Major Young and Captain Rithkimer. The Attorney-General is Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American Supreme Court.

AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED.

The oath prescribed begins:

"I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers. Arrelano is the leader of his profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser. Arana was a member of Aguinaldo's first Cabinet. Meliza was president of the insurgent government at Iloilo; Torres is the leader of the local committee working with the Commission to conciliate the Insurrectionists. Spanish will be the official language of the courts.

There has been agitation among the local British and American business men and American lawyers who came to the Philippines to make fortunes to have the English code and language adopted, but Major-General Otis concluded that it would be unwise, even if practical, to upset long usage. He thought it best to give the natives courts in the language to which they have been accustomed. The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling-block to obtaining good men, the highest being only \$2,500. The Spanish judges receiving fees, which are abolished. All the judges are representative men.

Two correspondents of a New-York newspaper have been disbarred for fabricating an interview with General Lawton, dated Manila, May 23, and for evading the censorship.

The steamer El Cano has arrived here from the Island of Guam, bringing the Filipinos who were exiled there by the Spaniards for participating in the old rebellion.

FIRED ON BY TREACHEROUS NATIVES.

Captain Tilly, of the Signal Corps, with a detachment made up of other members of the corps, landed at Escalante, on the Island of Negros, to pick up and repair the cable. The natives had a white flag flying over the cable-house when the party landed. The latter, however, were no sooner on shore than they were fired upon by the natives. They at once took to the water, and a number of them were picked up by a boat, but Captain Tilly and two native men of the party are missing.

General Smith, with a detachment of troops, has started on board a gunboat to investigate the affair.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN CLAY.

HE SAYS A LARGER FORCE IS NEEDED TO HOLD WHAT IS TAKEN.

Chicago, May 29.—"The Times-Herald" says that Captain Charles D. Clay, of the 17th Infantry, a grandson of Henry Clay and a fighter at Santiago, has returned from Manila on sick leave. He was wounded near Malolos on March 23, fifteen days after landing from the transport Grant. The bullet entered his neck, and has not been extracted. He went last night to his home in Lexington, Ky., and expects to go on to New-York soon for treatment. Concerning the war in the Philippines, he said:

Volunteers, like regulars in gallantry. The heroism of both is superb. The 1st Nebraska and the 20th Kansas regiments are equal to any on the list. The war now going on is as difficult and magnificent a passage at arms as any in our annals. A handful of men are waging a war there against an insuperable odds. With seventy-five or one hundred thousand men we could sweep the island in thirty days and avert the tremendous mortality which is now being inflicted.

General Lawton had the eye of a soldier when he said one hundred thousand men were needed. We have not the troops enough to occupy the country. The place at which I was wounded had been taken three times before and as many times abandoned, because we had not force enough to hold it. This is the case everywhere. It requires one thousand men to hold down Manila. Some five thousand are needed to hold the Philippines. We have only fifteen thousand men to beat the Filipinos in the field and hold what is gained.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

PLAN TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT WELCOME THEM AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Washington, May 29.—All the volunteers now in the Philippines, if they are mustered out at San Francisco, are invited to mobilize at Minneapolis and St. Paul. There they are to receive a rousing welcome, made the more notable by the presence of President McKinley. The President has been anxious to meet all the troops who served in the Philippines, if practicable, and he agreed to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul to greet the Minnesota volunteers. With the possibility that the President might be unable to continue his trip further west, the Twin Cities have undertaken to arrange for the mobilization of all the volunteers at San Francisco. The volunteers are to be mustered out at San Francisco, will be transported to Minneapolis and St. Paul as the guests of those cities. After the jubilee the troops will return to their States at the expense of the States. The programme is to have the North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Tennessee, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Nebraska volunteers at this gathering, and, if possible, those from the States of Washington, Utah, Oregon and California.

The date on which the troops will reach St. Paul and Minneapolis will depend on the rapidity with which transports can be furnished by the War Department, but it is expected that all the troops will be landed at San Francisco within six weeks. The first are expected to arrive by the middle of June, and the last by August 1, and the jubilee, therefore, will probably occur early in August. The President's acceptance of this invitation does not necessarily mean that he has abandoned his contemplated trip to the Pacific Coast. How much he will extend his trip west of Minneapolis will depend upon circumstances.

PITTSBURG WIND-SWEPT.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE, BUT NO ONE KILLED—CHILD INJURED BY TELEPHONE WIRE.

Pittsburg, Penn., May 29.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this region to-day, doing considerable money damage, but no persons were killed. The early rumors had announced killed, but later reports show that the most serious effect of the storm was the accident to Annie Sullivan, a ten-year-old girl, who was on her way home from school. She was struck by a live telephone wire, heavily charged from a cross with electric-light wires. The wire caught her across the throat and burned into the flesh from ear to ear. The physicians to-night say she has a slight chance of recovery.

The Miller-st. schoolhouse, in Minersville, was unroofed, and several children were supposed to be planned under the debris. This fortunately proved untrue, and no one was seriously injured.

The roof of A. Warmcastle's livery stable, in the East End, was blown off, and the entire system of telephone, telegraph and trolley circuits was prostrated, delaying streetcar traffic for three hours. The East End electric-light plant was partially wrecked, resulting in the much wanted streetcar stoppage, blowing down the way of trees and most total darkness.

The damage throughout the city to trees, fences, roofs, etc., is large, but the amount cannot be estimated to-night. Reports from surrounding towns give the damage as considerable, but no casualties occurred.

MANY INJURED AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 29.—A severe rain and wind storm passed over Buffalo this afternoon, causing considerable damage to property and injury to a number of people. In this city a ninety-foot smokestack at the works of the Buffalo Cast Iron Pipe Company was blown over, and in falling it crushed the wall of the foundry building. Andrew Reddie and Valentine Hahn, workmen in the foundry, were probably fatally injured, and twenty others were slightly hurt. At Lockport, the grandstand at the Lake-ave. ball grounds was blown down, and Toothill, a fourteen-year-old boy, was fatally injured, and other boys were painfully injured. Reports from Tonawanda, Jamestown and other places describe much damage to the way of trees and outbuildings blown down and windows blown in. Many houses were struck by lightning in outlying districts.

DAMAGE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF WEST.

TORNADOES IN SEVERAL STATES IN LAST FEW DAYS—NEARLY A DOZEN LIVES LOST.

Chicago, May 29.—Since Friday the States of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois have experienced a series of the most violent storms known in years, resulting in the loss of nearly a dozen lives, and doing damage to property and crops that will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the States of Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa tornadoes laid waste large sections of the country, converting hundreds of farmhouses and buildings into kindling. Killing stock and tearing up trees. At least six tornadoes of great force or less intensity, have been reported since Friday. In many other regions violent wind, rain and hail storms, accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, have been experienced.

Yesterday tornadoes were reported from Hastings, Central City and Beatrice, Neb.; Keswick, Iowa; Mingo, Iowa; and Tama, Iowa. At Union Hills, S. D., at the latter place seven lives were lost and many others were injured. Near Keosauqua, Iowa, five persons were injured, one fatally. Hundreds of chickens were killed, and the vegetation was ruined and broken by hail, while the State of Michigan was also swept yesterday by severe electrical storms, many houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were blown down, and a man was killed by lightning. At Watervliet, Mich., an unknown man was killed by lightning.

MUCH FEAR AT KIRKSVILLE.

REPETITION OF DISASTER APPREHENDED OWING TO PREDICTIONS.

Kirkville, Mo., May 29.—A terrific windstorm struck this city last night, followed for two hours by severe lightning and rain. A few outbuildings were unroofed or toppled over and trees were uprooted. Church services were suspended, so general was the fright and excitement. One house was unroofed, and the roof fell through, through another house. Much apprehension prevailed, because Professor Walman, who predicted the Kirkville tornado of April 23, when thirty-two people were killed and one hundred injured, had prophesied a return of the same throughout Missouri yesterday. People have had clothing and valuables packed in cellars, and children have been barred out of doors. The storm, prolonged for three days, every threatening cloud has sent hundreds trembling and praying to their cellars. Subsequent damage is reported from the country south-west of here.

FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

A MACHINIST KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT THAT WAS INTENDED ONLY TO SHOCK HIM.

Paterson, May 29 (Special).—Joseph Grant and Christopher Ashford were committed to the county jail to-night, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Frank Magill, at about 6 o'clock last night. The three men were employees of the Paterson Railway Company. The charge was preferred before Justice Kora by Nathaniel Shane, the Prosecutor's detective.

County Physician Ashford's power-house, by a report that a man had dropped dead, and there was no cause apparent for the death, as the man had been to all appearances in perfect health, so an autopsy was made to-night by the County Physician at Frommel's Morgue, in Market-st., and the evidence gathered by Detective Shane led to the arrest of the two men.

It seems that it is a practice at the railway office for the employees, in washing after their day's labor, to use soft soap, which they take from a barrel. About 6 o'clock Magill went to wash up. When he dipped his hands in the barrel he gave a loud scream and dropped to the pavement, which was wet. Andrew Lasky, who was close beside Magill, leaned down to pick him up, but found that Magill was dead. A subsequent examination led to the discovery that a sequent had been run through the barrel of soft soap and connected with a trolley wire. The wet pavement completed the circuit.

It is alleged that in the wire through the barrel of the company heard Grant say to Ashford, "It will be a good joke." Prosecutor Emly to-night talked with the accused men. They admitted that they ran the wire through the barrel of soft soap, and meant it merely as a practical joke.

At the railway office to-night it was stated that the connection formed would afford no higher power than five hundred volts, which would not suffice to kill a man.

A LAWYER STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

WILLIAM E. KIMBALL DIES IN ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

William E. Kimball, fifty years old, a lawyer, of No. 23 Broadway, was removed from Evans's cigar store, at No. 34 East Ninth-st., yesterday morning, suffering from apoplexy. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last evening.

It was Kimball's custom to visit Evans's cigar store frequently, and he was a member of the chess club that gathers there, and an expert pool player. On Sunday night he entered the place and took part in a game. He smoked an unusually large cigar and was seized with nausea. He was placed on a lounge and a physician called. Mr. Kimball remained in the place all night and yesterday morning became unconscious and was sent to the hospital.

Mr. Kimball was a brother of Charles E. Kimball, vice-president of No. 27 Pine-st., who is at present in the West on a business trip. Mr. Kimball was a well-known lawyer, and was married and had several children. He was a native of New York, and lived at No. 22 Charles-st. for several years. His parents live in Bristol, R. I., from which place he came to New York City.

These transports left San Francisco on April 25.